N.B.
Govt. P.

R.C.M.P.
'J' DIVISION

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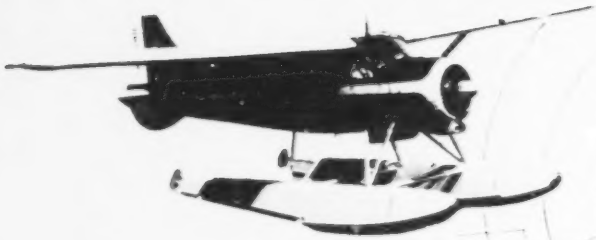
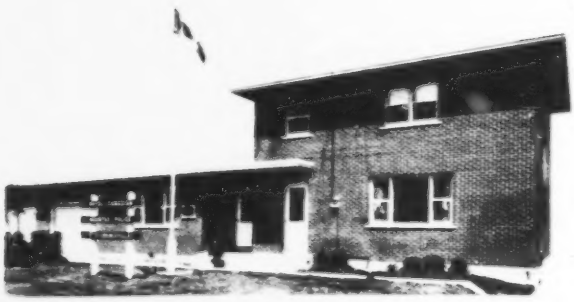
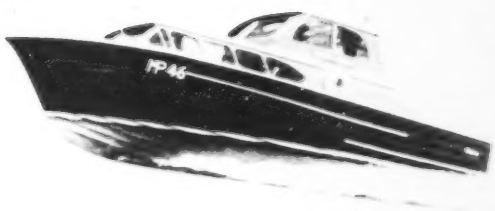






ANNUAL REPORT
1968

104-01150/

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.,
March 14, 1969.
12

The Honourable,
The Minister of Justice,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following annual report for the calendar year 1968 of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick during that period.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

The Headquarters of the Division is located at Fredericton. There are forty-three Detachments in the province. Nineteen of these come under the supervision of the Moncton Sub-Division, while the other twenty-four are assigned to the Fredericton Sub-Division.

As of December 31, 1968, our Force employed a total of 420 persons in the province. This figure includes Officers, Public Servants, Employed Civilians, and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the province is outlined in Appendix "A" which also shows the location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments, and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as of December 31, 1968, was 265 members, plus 42 members who were employed on municipal police duties.

TOWN CONTRACTS

Chatham Town Detachment closed out its contract on July 31, 1968. On December 1, 1968, this Force assumed the responsibility for policing the Municipality of Nashwaaksis. The complement of Municipalities policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
Dalhousie	- 1 NCO,	5 Constables
Nashwaaksis	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 2 NCO's,	6 Constables
St. Andrews	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO,	3 Constables
Tracadie	- 1 NCO,	2 Constables

MARINE UNITS

The total number of water transport was reduced from ten to nine during the year. This was a result of a boating accident to the Edmundston Detachment boat when the unit was damaged beyond repair during dragging operations. Replacement of this unit will be made for the 1969 boating season. The distribution of inland water transport will be found in Appendix "B".

POLICE TRANSPORT

	1966	1967	1968	Increase 1968 over 1967
Police Cars	83	93	102	9
Highway Patrol Cars	24	30	37	7
Panel Trucks	10	10	10	0
Trucks	1	1	1	0
Inland Water Transport	8	10	9	-1
Outboard Motors	9	11	11	0

Additional Vehicles were acquired in 1968 for:

Division HQ	3	Newcastle HP	1
Fredericton Det.	1	Richibucto HP	1
Moncton Det.	1	Oromocto Town Det.	1
Moncton HP	1	St. George Det.	1
Petitcodiac Det.	1	Campbellton HP	1
Tracadie Det.	1	Shediac HP	1
Doaktown HP	1	Woodstock HP	1

The present vehicle strength is 150 and distribution of these units is contained in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

All detachment offices within the Division are radio equipped and capable of communicating on a Sub-Divisional basis by utilizing facilities at established radio repeater sites. Mobile radio units are maintained in a total of 147 vehicles operating from detachments and offices at Fredericton and Moncton.

Campbellton City Detachment is provided with two portable PRE radio units for use by foot patrol members on municipal duties and a similar unit is in use by each of the Police Service Dogmasters at Fredericton and Moncton. Eleven hand-carried portable radio units are located at strategic detachments to provide portable equipment for conducting searches and investigations in isolated areas.

All detachments and radio-equipped patrols have radio access to manned radio control centers on a 24-hour, 7-day week at Moncton and Fredericton, and all of the communications equipment is technically maintained by personnel situated at these centers.

Member using telecommunications equipment in detachment office.

Wirephoto - facsimile equipment is installed and maintained by commercial concerns at the Fredericton message center. This equipment permits the direct transmission and reception of photographic and document material with other Divisions who are similarly equipped.

Moncton and Fredericton message centers have commercial Telex facilities providing printed communications in message format and a widespread network of Divisional, Sub-Divisional, detachment and major police offices are provided with this type of equipment. The average annual message total for the Fredericton center, both sent and received, is approximately 24,000, while that at Moncton is approximately 20,500 messages.

POLICE SERVICE DOGS

At present there are two Police Service Dog Sections in the Province, one located at Moncton, covering the Moncton Sub-Division area and the other at Fredericton covering the Fredericton Sub-Division area. Each section consists of a dog and his master, referred to as a team. Both of these teams are subject to temporary duties elsewhere when the need arises.

As a matter of interest and statistical convenience, the work of these two dogs and their masters has been totalled for the year 1968 to illustrate the extent of their services. For comparison purposes, the 1965, 1966 and 1967 figures are also shown. It will be noted that there has been an increase in work undertaken by the section during the year in review. During the past year this section has had an increase of 62 cases over the year 1967, an increase of 39 cases over the year 1966, and an increase of 125 cases over the year 1965.

Cases	1965	1966	1967	1968
Search for persons/objects connected with a crime	29	61	62	102
Escaped prisoners	11	23	19	27
Missing/lost persons	17	41	25	37
Miscellaneous	3	21	17	19
Totals	60	146	123	185

Results	1965	1966	1967	1968
Person/object located	14	23	34	43
Information of value obtained	9	15	4	29
Dog not used	10	38	17	27
Unsuccessful	27	70	68	86
Totals	60	146	123	185

This chart verifies that our dogs serve a worthwhile purpose in assisting the field men in both criminal and noncriminal investigations. It is interesting to note that of 139 cases in which a Police Service Dog was actually employed, a total of 43 or 32% met with complete success and in another 29 cases, the use of a dog was productive.

The following illustrations indicate in a general way the type of cases in which the services of the Dog Section have been successful in the past year.

Sackville, N. B. - Break, Enter and Theft

During June 1968 the Sackville Golf Club was broken into. The Police Dog from Moncton, having been called, located a track at the scene and followed it for approximately a mile. It was discovered that a suspect had gone to a residence to use the telephone. The dog was returned to the scene and searched the area and located numerous articles which had been stolen from the Club House.

St. Anselme, N. B. - Sudden Death

During November 1968, information was received that a woman in a depressed mental state had wandered away from home during the night. It was feared she might attempt to take her life. The family of the woman had searched an area where they believed she might have gone. The Police Dog located a track which led off in a direction directly opposite to the way in which it was suggested the woman went. After following a track for some distance the Police Dog located the woman's coat and further along the woman was located in a creek where she had drowned.

Port Elgin, N. B. - Break, Enter and Theft

During the month of October, a store was broken into in Port Elgin. The Police Dog from Fredericton was called and upon arriving at a suspect's house, the suspect fled into the woods. After a short chase he was apprehended. The suspect denied any knowledge of the offence, however, he was arrested and taken to the Port Elgin cells. This team stayed at the house to guard the scene until a warrant to search could be obtained. While watching the house, the sister of the accused was observed leaving the house and going into the woods. She returned after being gone for approximately five minutes. The dog was put on the track and located a part carton of cigarettes which were hidden under some bush. These cigarettes contained marks of malicite green. Upon returning to the house the girl was taken to the Port Elgin Police Office and it was noticed that she had a mark of malicite green on her hand. When her brother was confronted with the new evidence, he admitted the offence under investigation.

Picadilly, N. B. - Accidental Death by Shooting

During the morning of November 11, 1968, a hunting fatality occurred at Picadilly, N. B., when a man was shot through the back and killed while hunting with a companion. The companion denied the shooting, blaming it on some unknown hunter. During the morning of November 14th, the Police Dog from Fredericton arrived at the scene and commenced searching. A spent cartridge was located under about two inches of snow 112 feet from where the body was found. The cartridge was matched by the laboratory to the gun owned by the victim's hunting companion. The suspect, when questioned, changed his original story and admitted the shooting. During January 1969 he appeared before a Judge and was fined $500 for an offence under the Provincial Game Act.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

The three Identification Sections presently in operation are located at Fredericton, Moncton, and Bathurst. The section at Saint John was phased out of operation in July 1968. This section is in the process of being reestablished at Grand Falls. The four sections will permit complete and efficient coverage of the entire province.

The members of these sections are thoroughly trained and skilled in all phases of Identification duties which include fingerprints, photography, surveying and drafting, physical reproduction, etc., and they operate a completely mobile service in their field of operation. Their services are rendered to Detachments at scenes of crime, etc., and to Municipal Police Forces who do not have trained Identification Personnel on their staff.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The Identification Branch located at Ottawa is a national repository of identification information and maintains complete criminal fingerprint records. In addition, The National Police Services operated by this branch include the following sections which, together with all other services of the Branch, are designed to assist all accredited law enforcement agencies in crime prevention, detection, and investigation.

This Branch consists of the following Sections:

Fingerprint	Fraudulent Cheque
Single Fingerprint	RCMP Gazette
Scenes of Crime	Firearms Registration
Criminal Records	Parole Section
Crime Index	Photographic
RCMP Facsimile Service	Registry
Information Center	Technical
Translation	Interpol
Training	

INTERPOL

Each nation which is a member of Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) has one National Central Bureau of Interpol, through which all police matters of an international nature are channelled. By appointment of the Federal Government, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts as the Central Bureau of Interpol for Canada. The facilities of Interpol are available to all police departments in Canada and all international inquiries are funnelled through our Ottawa Headquarters.

CRIME INDEX SECTION

Our main Crime Index Section is situated at Ottawa and provides a national police service. The functions of this section are: to record intelligence on crimes and criminals and to make this information available to police departments; to identify perpetrators of unsolved crimes; and to publish reports on crimes, wanted persons, etc. Other police forces across Canada contribute information to our Crime Index Section and have the facilities of this service available to them.

In addition to the main index, six regional crime index sections are maintained across Canada. The regional index which serves New Brunswick and the other Atlantic Provinces is situated at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A new unit, known as the National Police Service Information Center, has been organized at Ottawa to record data on stolen vehicles, stolen firearms, and certain other stolen property from across Canada. The N.P.S.I.C., through an automated system, provides at electronic speed, around-the-clock service to Canadian Law Enforcement agencies.

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

Crime Detection Laboratories are maintained by our Force in Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; Ottawa, Ontario; and Sackville, New Brunswick. Our Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville serves the Atlantic Region and is available to all police departments for these four provinces. Some of the available facilities which may be of interest include: firearm examination, document examination, chemical analysis, toxicology, ultraviolet spectrophotometry, hair and fibre examination, serology, examination of glass fractures and spectrographic analysis. Specialists from our other Crime Detection Laboratories who handle subjects not covered at Sackville, are available for assistance to the Sackville Laboratory. During the past year our Crime Detection Laboratory has continued to play an important part in a wide variety of police investigations.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Highway Patrol Units -

During the year 1968, the strength of the assigned Highway Patrol increased from 61 to 72 uniformed members. A Division Traffic Supervisor and a Clerk are located at Division Headquarters, and these members are responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical records and also a functional co-ordination with the eighteen strategically located Patrol Units throughout the Province. Members of these Units are assigned to Traffic Law Enforcement on a full-time basis and they supplement the Traffic Law Enforcement provided by Detachments.

Race Track Detail -

During 1968, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continued to provide pari-mutuel supervision at the various harness racing tracks in the Province of New Brunswick on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Five race tracks operated this year and members of the Force were present during the presentation of every race card. These included Exhibition Park Raceway, Saint John; Fredericton Raceway, Fredericton; Woodstock Raceway, Woodstock; Brunswick Downs, Moncton; and Ocean Park Raceway, Barachois (Shediac). One hundred and seventy race cards out of a total of 197 approved race dates were run off at the indicated tracks between May and December - 24 more than last year. Total wagering at the five tracks

during the year 1968 amounted to $2,860,790, which is an increase of $684,350 over the 1967 figure.

As in past years, two separate details were necessary to ensure continuous and adequate supervision at the five tracks mentioned previously. One detail, responsible for supervision at Saint John, Fredericton, and Woodstock tracks consisted of two permanent members, including the member in charge. The Moncton detail was made up of two members, including the member in charge. The members in charge of these two details have three Departmental Auditors directly under their command. A number of spares were available during the season. The details collected $101,570.36 in Provincial Commission from these five tracks during the 1968 season. This was $28,806.24 over the 1967 receipts. These commissions were collected by cheque and forwarded to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry.

Migratory Birds Convention Act -

"An Act respecting a certain Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America for the protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States."

This Act, while foremost a Federal statute, is also by virtue of its composition and purpose, additional Provincial Legislation. It is comparable in most respects to this Province's Game Laws, both from the standpoint of enforcement and administration. We have found that close liaison with the Provincial Department of Natural Resources is necessary, desirable, and of mutual benefit.

For the past several years this Force has maintained one bilingual member for the sole purpose of co-ordinating our enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act in this Province. As such he establishes contacts with the Provincial Game Authorities, Canadian Wildlife Service and the Department of Northern Affairs. This member also stimulates relationships with other related organizations such as local gun clubs or Fish and Game Associations.

Over the past years, and including 1968, special training courses have been held at Division Headquarters, usually over a three-day period in the month of September. During the past year 16 members from various Detachments throughout this Province were given special instruction in respect to the enforcement of this Act.

The portion of the Province commonly known as the "Caraquet Coast" has been considered over past years a problem area. Due to its unique location, isolated and marshy, this particular area is an exceptionally popular one for migratory birds. The very nature of the district prevented normal enforcement programmes from being effective. We are most pleased to report, however, that due to persistent patrolling and new enforcement techniques, the area is slowly improving. We welcome the opportunity here to express our sincere gratitude to the Department of Natural Resources for their invaluable assistance in this phase of our work.

As in the past, a police aircraft was utilized in conjunction with other conventional enforcement methods. This enforcement aid has certain advantages, however, it is still necessary to retain the foot and boat patrols for obvious reasons. The police service dog has also been used to implement foot patrols to a limited degree. Public knowledge of the fact that our patrolling has been increased naturally tends to curb illicit hunting.

To the average citizen perhaps, the enforcement of the M.B.C. Act by the police consists of nothing more than arresting those persons caught illegally shooting or hunting migratory birds. While this may be true in part, there are certainly other involvements and the following paragraphs may serve to clarify that misconception.

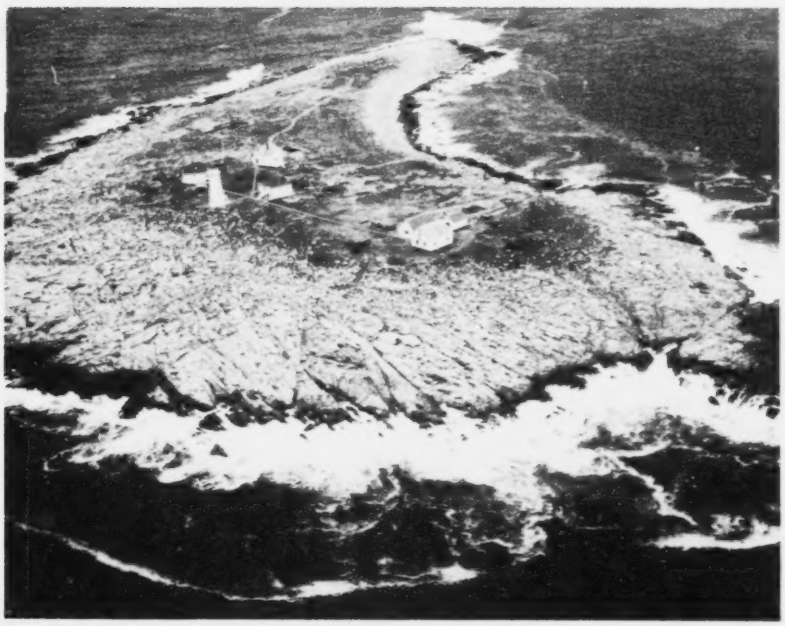
During 1967/68 this Force was called upon to investigate complaints of "egging" on Machias Seal Island; "egging" simply means the gathering of eggs. Machias Seal Island is a designated Bird Sanctuary lying 30 miles southwest of Grand Manan Island.

The island in question is a favourite nesting ground for migratory birds and in particular a species known as "Artic tern". The eggs are laid during the month of May and early June. It was learned that around mid-June of each year it was common practice for people to arrive by boat on the island for a day of festivity. The fare would usually include freshly-caught lobsters and the delicious tern eggs. According to our information, this practice had been carried on for at least 100 years and people from various mainland centers attended.

By virtue of regulation 6, M.B.C. Act, it is an offence for any person to destroy, take, or molest nests or eggs of migratory birds, unless he has a permit authorizing him to do so. Our task in an effort to put

a halt to such illegal "egging" was not without its obstacles. Perhaps the most difficult was to overcome the misconception that the 100-year old custom was a lawful one. However, our enforcement officers went about the island repositioning "Bird Sanctuary" signs that had conveniently blown down. The only year-round residents of the island are three lighthouse keepers and their families. Although they no doubt dislike the prospects of losing their annual visitors, they agreed that the law could no longer tolerate "egging" practices and they spread the word.

We sincerely hope that as a result of our Machias Seal Island operation the sight of even greater flocks of migratory birds will remain commonplace. Our children will still be thrilled at the spectacle of wild geese and Artic tern heading for the Bird Sanctuaries.



Machias Seal Island

Liquor Squads -

Selected members in the larger centers of the province, namely, Saint John, Moncton, and Fredericton are employed exclusively on Liquor Control Act duties. They maintain a close liaison with representatives of Municipal Forces, but, by virtue of our contract, assume prime responsibility in dealing with the illegal trafficking of liquor by bootleggers. Elsewhere, the duties are performed by regular Detachment personnel with assistance from these selected members as required.

C.I.B. Detail -

Selected, experienced members, stationed at Fredericton, Moncton, and Saint John are employed on major investigations in the criminal field and in other phases of our operations when the need arises for a prolonged, concentrated, involved investigation. These members are available to any Detachment throughout the Province and are also available to your Department to undertake special investigations falling within the terms of our contract.

Auxiliary Force -

The strength of the Auxiliary Force is being kept constant at 225 members. These men are recruited on a local basis with particular emphasis on their character, interest, willingness to serve, and adaptability to be integrated quickly into an operational unit augmenting regular members in time of any emergency.

The In-Service Training Programme is progressing at a very good rate. Auxiliary Members receive instruction in traffic control, crowd control, first aid, general police duties, ground search and rescue.

These men are keen and receptive to the training on the whole, and it is through the program of drawing them into close relationship with our regular Detachment personnel where the fundamentals of police work are gleaned in a practical sense that we hope to maintain their desire to continue to serve their country in this capacity.

CRIME AND OFFENCES AGAINST PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from January 1, 1958 to December 31, 1968, for which "J" Division is directly responsible.

Year	Motor Vehicle Act	Criminal Code
1958	10,850	5,063
1959	10,244	5,273
1960	12,968	5,894
1961	12,407	6,018
1962	13,809	5,351
1963	15,073	5,959
1964	17,816	4,938
1965	17,836	5,134
1966	22,185	10,402
1967	21,261	10,363
1968	27,333	10,373

The figure 10,373, as quoted, represents the actual number of offences investigated which were found to be legitimate. The actual number of complaints received originally as offences, which were investigated to varying degrees and assessed to be unfounded, would be somewhat higher.

The preceding table does not include:

(a) investigations conducted for other authorities; or

(b) statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work, or assistance cases generally.

January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION	Reported or Known to Police	Unfounded	Actual Number	OFFENCES CLEARED		PERSONS CHARGED			
				By Charge	Otherwise	Adults		Juveniles	
						M	F	M	F
Murder	2		2	2		2			
Attempted Murder	1		1	1			1		
Manslaughter	1		1	1		1			
Rape	20	16	4	4		10			
Other Sexual Offences	110	33	77	30	21	31			
Wounding	15	3	12	6	2	7			
Assaults(not indecent)	1081	117	964	379	499	387	27	3	4
Robbery	30	13	17	12	2	20			
Breaking & Entering	1722	167	1555	301	186	308	4	148	
Theft-Motor Vehicle	278	85	193	70	46	74	1	24	
Theft over $50	723	135	588	82	83	80	5	11	
Theft $50 & under	2140	225	1915	211	407	222	28	40	3
Have Stolen Goods	71	7	64	49	10	54	2	3	2
Frauds	251	35	216	66	62	32	6		2
Gaming & Betting	8	1	7		2				
Offensive Weapons	83	10	73	44	15	40	1	1	

January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION (continued)	Reported or Known to Police	Unfounded	Actual Number	OFFENCES CLEARED		PERSONS CHARGED			
				By Charge	Otherwise	Adults		Juveniles	
						M	F	M	F
Other Criminal Code (except Traffic and Arson)	3586	409	3177	663	879	739	25	64	3
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	8		8	6		5			
Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm	3		3	3		3			
Criminal Negligence Operating Motor Vehicle	1		1	1		1			
Fail to Stop or Remain at Scene of Accident	144	22	122	64	7	69	1		
Dangerous Driving	90	7	83	76		75			
Driving While Intoxicated	23		23	22		22			
Driving While Impaired	1100		1100	1074	3	1064	15		
Driving While Disqualified	167		167	163	2	163			

There were 308 juveniles charged with Criminal Code Offences; 294 of these were males and 14 were females.

Murders -

Two homicidal offences of prime concern to this Force were investigated, as well as one of assistance to the McAdam Town Police. One charge of Attempted Murder was reduced to Assault Causing Bodily Harm, for which a conviction was registered. In addition, sixteen murder investigations were carried out as assistance to other provinces. Circumstances of the three offences are briefly described hereunder.

The first occurred at Westfield, N. B., on May 19, 1968, when Duncan MacDonald, Jr. fatally shot his brother as an aftermath of an argument at the MacDonald home. Although formally charged with Non-Capital Murder on September 24, 1968, MacDonald was found unfit to stand trial and was subsequently committed to the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, N. B., on a Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.

In the second offence, which occurred at Storeytown, N. B. on September 9, 1968, Andrew Christopher Currie was charged with Non-Capital Murder in the death of Mrs. Margaret Storey. On his last court appearance on October 30, 1968, Currie was found unfit to stand trial and was subsequently committed to the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, N. B. on a Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.

Another offence of interest, although in an assistance capacity to the McAdam Town Police, occurred at McAdam, N. B. on August 18, 1968 at the home of Camille Theriault when Leonard Theriault was fatally shot by the blast from a .12 gauge shotgun in the hands of his brother, Camille. The brothers had been drinking and when the deceased, after considerable quarrelling while playing cards, attempted to leave he was restrained and subsequently shot. The trial was completed on October 16, 1968 and the following verdict was rendered on October 24, 1968 - "Not Guilty of Non-Capital Murder - Guilty of Manslaughter". On the same date Camille Theriault was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B.

Manslaughter -

There were no investigations carried out under this category during the year 1968.

Criminal Negligence (Sections 192 and 193) -

Criminal Negligence Sections 192 and 193 are primarily serious violations of the Criminal Code. It

is natural that they are embodied next to homicide and other such offences. To the laity of our population, it can be reasonably assumed that special significance is attached to charges of "criminal negligence" as they feel that a person who has been indicted for such an offence faces very serious Court action. Keeping these facts in mind, it is evident that the investigator must be aware of his responsibility in gathering and presenting evidence to support an appropriate charge.

Highway fatalities often warrant charges of criminal negligence causing death, under Section 192, or bodily injury under Section 193. Other offences such as child neglect, abuse, or hunting accidents may also fall in this category.

In the past year, five prosecutions were entered as the result of hunting accidents, two charges were prosecuted under Section 192 of the Code and three under Section 37A of the Game Act. Difficulties were experienced in the prosecution of the two criminal code offences, however, successful prosecutions were conducted in relation to the offence under Section 37A of the Game Act.

During the past year this Force prosecuted ten cases under Section 192 or 193 of the Code. Eight prosecutions were the result of motor vehicle accidents and two the result of hunting accidents.

Once again I am pleased to report that no child abuse or neglect offences were brought to our attention.

Offences Arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles -

Criminal Negligence, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Careless Driving, Dangerous Driving, Driving while Impaired, Driving while Intoxicated, Driving while Driving Privileges have been Suspended are offences under the provisions of the Criminal Code. These offences often result in loss of life or serious injury on our highways.

Due to the increasing number of drivers and vehicles, there has been an upward trend in all the categories of offences mentioned. During the year 1967, 895 drivers were arrested and charged for impaired driving. In 1968, this number increased to 1,117. Our personnel are aware of the serious situation existing in this Province in regard to drinking drivers and their keen interest

in the problem has been shown by the number of prosecutions entered. The Breathalyzer has been used more and more as corroborative evidence, resulting in more convictions.

In 1968, suspended driving offences have increased slightly in proportion to the number of active drivers. The total number of reported cases under Section 225(3) was 174 in 1967, while 1968 produced 167 cases - a slight decrease. Offences under Section 304A of the Motor Vehicle Act for the year 1967 totalled 279, and in 1968 there was a slight increase for a total of 316.

Assaults -

Of the assaults reported and investigated during the year, there appears to be no marked change over the previous year. Common Assault, Assault Causing Bodily Harm, and Assaults on Peace Officers are included in this category. As a general rule, Common Assaults stem from domestic difficulties with court action being initiated in the early stages and later abandoned when the parties involved reconcile their differences. The past year has shown a greater number of court actions followed to a successful conclusion.

Assaults upon our members and other peace officers during the past year were quite common, however, none were particularly vicious.

Offences Against the Rights of Property -

Offences within this category are Break, Enter and Theft, Theft, Possession of Stolen Property, False Pretences, and Forgery. All categories remain proportionally unchanged from the previous year.

Breaks into service stations, stores, summer cottages, private dwellings and other business premises were experienced. From investigations conducted it is apparent that there is no set pattern of operation and no amount of organized crime exists. Travelling criminals have continued to constitute a large percentage of our offenders, a prime factor in this situation being our geographical location in relation to other Maritime Provinces. Also, as our main traffic arteries circumvent the Province, business establishments along these routes have been the main targets.

Of the more serious offences committed by the travelling criminal, safe attacks continue to be of prime importance. Most of these attacks have been perpetrated on small businesses in isolated areas. In most cases the safes are small and are opened on the premises or carried away. The two favourite methods used by this type of criminal continue to be the pound and pry, and the peel methods. As yet, there have been very few instances where explosives have been used.

Thefts of automobiles have shown a 9% decrease during the year and successful investigations have remained at a high level. Of the vehicles stolen in 1968, only two remain outstanding and of all the vehicles stolen in the past three years, including 1968, only seven remain outstanding.

Offences in this category have, to a large measure, been perpetrated by violations of civil agreements between rent-a-car agencies and their clients; young people joyriding; and transients taking a vehicle and driving it until it runs out of gas and abandoning it, undamaged, at the side of the highway.

No known organized car-theft rings were operating in New Brunswick during 1968. The successful prosecutions of auto-theft rings in 1967 in this Province were beyond a doubt a contributing factor.

As in previous years, the incidence of escapes from penal and corrective institutions remains high with 55 incidents of escape being recorded and in some cases as many as six prisoners out on the one escape effort. It can readily be seen that a tremendous extra workload is unnecessarily created. Again I would petition you to encourage stricter security measures and to have all prisoners, regardless of length of sentence, guarded with maximum diligence.

Our records reflect that escapees all too frequently become involved in more serious crimes while effecting their escapes. Crimes committed by escaping prisoners include theft, theft of auto, violence, illegal entries into dwellings and business premises. These are unnecessary offences which cause many manhours to be expended and, worst of all, compound the criminal record of the escapee, making it even more difficult to rehabilitate him.

Robbery offences showed a slight decline this past year with prosecutions on the increase. Several complicated investigations resulted in challenging and difficult enquiries.

The incidence of false pretences and forgery offences decreased during the year. Our field personnel are in constant contact with business houses of their areas, keeping them informed of present schemes employed by criminal elements. In addition to the ordinary offences under this category, shortchange artists continue to visit this Province, their basic tools, of course, being fast talk and a reluctance on the part of younger sales staff to question or argue with a customer. Continued contact with merchants and their staffs have helped prevent many such offences.

Sexual Offences -

Twenty cases of alleged rape were reported and investigated. Four convictions for the offence of rape were recorded, the remaining were unfounded or were processed for a lesser offence.

Other offences coming under this category include Indecent Assault on a Female, Indecent Acts, Incest, Gross Indecency, Buggery, and Illegal Sexual Intercourse. No unusual cases of interest or peculiarity were processed.

Offences Relating to Currency -

Cases reported in this category involve, for the most part, the detection of isolated counterfeit $10 and $20 bills by business establishments and chartered banks. However, in addition to counterfeit bank notes, counterfeit Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques and Royal Bank of Canada Travellers Cheques were put into circulation. Also during the year counterfeit United States $20 bank notes were passed in the Province.

Our investigators were successful in apprehending several distributors prior to their releasing any amount of these bogus bills on the market. Several persons were apprehended and received penalties varying from suspended sentences to two-year gaol terms.

By continued good liaison between Provinces, United States authorities, and local police forces, many offences are averted and in some instances the actual

printers have been apprehended. To date, printing of counterfeit money has not commenced in this Province and all counterfeit currency uncovered to date has originated in some other area.

Arson -

The year 1968 was one in which numerous fires of undetermined origin took their toll in loss of property. All such fires are not necessarily the work of arsonists. In some fires the structure is totally destroyed and with it, all evidence. Even in partially destroyed buildings, some arsonists succeed in camouflaging their work by starting the fires in areas where fires of accidental origin cannot be ruled out, and by so doing, create a reasonable doubt.

Of the convictions recorded for arson in the past year, half were committed by adults and the remainder by juveniles. The juvenile offenders, for the most part, set fires as a means of revenge or in an effort to strike back at parents and others who deprived them of a privilege. Adults who purposely destroy property usually do so for revenge or personal gain by defrauding insurance companies. Some fires are set by mentally deranged persons.

The offence of arson remains one of the most difficult Criminal Code offences under which to obtain a conviction. There appears to be several reasons for this. A great many people secretly resent paying insurance and consequently if an insurance company is involved, the general feeling is "let them pay". There also appears to be reluctance on the part of the general public to expose an arsonist. This attitude makes it extremely difficult to obtain evidence at a fire scene. Even the most reliable persons hesitate to expose those responsible for incendiary fires. Possibly another reason for their reluctance is that they fear reprisal.

Our courts generally take a very sympathetic view of those who plead guilty to arson. In the past year of all the convictions recorded, 90% of the offenders received suspended sentences. One subject received a two-year penitentiary term, but only after he was convicted of three arsons in an eight-month period. This particular investigation will be further elaborated on in succeeding paragraphs. Juries in judge and jury trials are reluctant to condemn an arsonist and seldom return a guilty verdict.

This phase of police work is causing considerable concern. Concentrated efforts are being made to have our field personnel inform the public that their indifference to this situation is both dangerous and expensive. The Fire Marshal's Office is aware of this apathy and is continually prodding all persons associated with fire claims and investigations in an effort to rectify the situation.

At 3:35 a.m. of May 18, 1968, a call was received by the Dieppe Fire Department that a home at Melanson Settlement was on fire. Once at the scene they observed that two houses, three sheds and one barn were burning simultaneously and the origin of the fires appeared most suspicious. The owner of the property had been asleep in a second-floor bedroom when he was awakened by the fire - he managed to escape without injury. All the buildings except the barn were completely destroyed. The Dieppe Town Police had made a patrol to the fire scene with their Fire Department and the assistance of our Force was requested.

A nephew of the property owner appeared extremely excited and after observing his actions he was considered a prime suspect, however, he maintained his innocence. At first the nephew attempted to cast suspicion towards his uncle, the owner of the property, but later retracted these statements. Our investigation revealed that the fire loss to the property was total and no insurance was carried, for this reason, the owner was not considered a suspect.

Continued investigation over the next three months persisted to focus on the nephew being responsible for these fires, however, sufficient evidence was lacking to support court action.

At 5:20 a.m., July 23, 1968, a call was received by our Moncton office that the woods on the Melanson Settlement Road were on fire and the party thought responsible was observed leaving the scene. The area was searched and the nephew was taken into custody. After questioning, he admitted setting this fire, and the fire to his uncle's property on May 18, 1968. He was charged with arson and taken before the court and entered guilty pleas to both offences. The court ordered a 30-day observation period at the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, and at the end of this period he was found fit to stand trial. It may be noted that on the night of the first

offence he had been drinking, however, on the morning of the second offence he was apprehended within one-half hour and definitely had not been drinking. After hearing the evidence, a suspended sentence was handed down by the Court covering these two fires.

At 10:30 a.m. on November 25, 1968, another fire occurred at Melanson Settlement and an unoccupied house was destroyed by fire. Subsequent enquiries revealed that the same person who had been responsible for the fires in May and July was also responsible for this fire. Subject was arrested and taken before the court and after electing trial by Magistrate was convicted and given a two-year penitentiary term at Dorchester.

Conspiracy -

During the past year no conspiracy offences occurred in New Brunswick. Some near conspiracy acts were committed, however, these offences were investigated as false pretence offences, frauds, and forgeries.

Habitual Criminals -

There was no action taken against any person during the year which would be dealt with under the provisions of Section 660 of the Criminal Code.

N.C.I.U.

Intelligence gathering and investigation by the National Crime Intelligence Unit in this province during the past year have been closely allied to, and in most cases directly involved in, the investigation of firms and individuals employed in the promotion and sale of securities within and outside the province.

There are definite indications that certain firms, with head offices in Central Canada, look upon the Atlantic Provinces as virgin territory for exploitation through stock promotional organizations commonly known as "bucket shops".

Intelligence gathering along these lines has recently led to the investigation and suspension of two such firms, one in Moncton and the other in Saint John, N. B.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Shown hereunder are the total offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the period January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968, in comparison with 1967 totals.

	1967	1968
Motor Vehicle Act	21,261	27,333
All Other Provincial Statutes	6,568	6,990
Municipal By-Laws (except traffic)	95	87

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

The strength of the Highway Patrol was increased from 61 to 72 men during 1968. These men operated 37 transports from 18 strategically located traffic units. In addition to the total field manpower, the Division Traffic Supervisor and one Clerk are included in Division Headquarters strength.

During the year 1968, members on Highway Patrol logged 2,049,461 miles and were on duty for a total of 159,009 hours. Of the total "on duty" hours, 113,152 were spent on patrol, which includes hours spent on radar operations, unmarked car patrols, and accident investigations. The remaining hours were spent on various other duties of our Traffic Law Enforcement Program, i.e., court appearances, other traffic duties and safety education, to mention a few.

As in the past, members continued in 1968 to give support to the Safety Education Program. Safety films and lectures were presented by our members to 452 schools, organizations, and adult groups in an attempt to make the public mindful of the need for the utmost care when using our streets and highways. A total of 498 Parental Form Letters were issued to the parents of children who were noted violating sections of the Motor Vehicle Act insofar as it relates to pedestrians. Both of these functions show a substantial increase over the previous year.

Following are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the past three years.

	1966	1967	1968
Cases Handled (M.V.Act)	22,185	21,261	27,333
Voluntary Penalties	16,766	15,721	21,781
Traffic Cases	27,271	24,966	28,661
Written Warnings	10,681	8,061	8,058
Fatal M.V. Accidents	179	171	161
Persons Killed	197	202	205
Non-Fatal Accidents	5,243	5,576	5,311

You will notice a substantial increase in all phases of Traffic Law Enforcement in 1968 as compared with 1967. This is partially due to the conscientious manner in which members employed on full time Traffic Law Enforcement have carried out their duties and can also be attributed to our increased use of unmarked cars. The fact that these members were not required to spend as much time on emergency duties, other than traffic, as in the previous year, also contributed to this success. The use of unmarked cars will be dealt with at greater length elsewhere in this report.

You will also note a reduction in Motor Vehicle Accidents in all categories. We feel that this can be directly attributed to our increased enforcement as well as to the efforts of other Government Departments who are working toward the same end.

As noted above, fatal motor vehicle accidents have decreased for the second successive year, although the number of persons killed continues to rise. This is accounted for by a number of multiple fatal accidents during the past year. The Pedestrian Fatality Category is still a major problem with 56 pedestrians being killed. Of the number of pedestrians killed, 26 were under 16 years of age, and herein lies the reason for our increasing interest in Safety Education with emphasis being placed on children in the primary grades. It is also hoped that through our efforts we can make adults more aware of the alarming situation and the need for parental control.

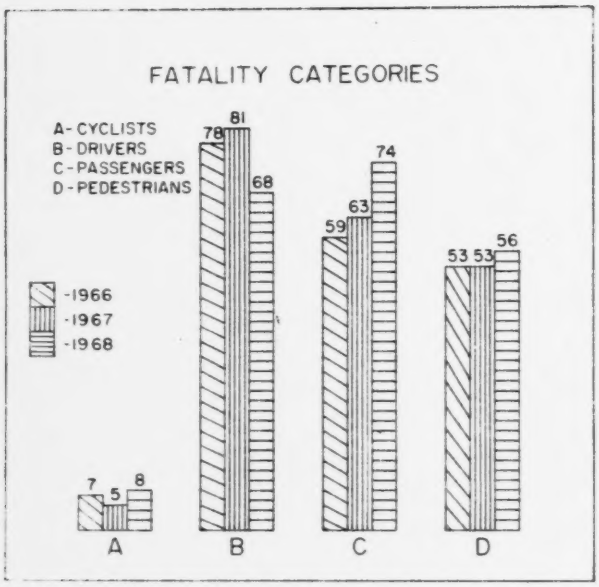
A total of 205,314 motor vehicles were registered in the Province as of the end of December 1968, which is an increase of 6.6% or 13,510 over 1967, however, this is not a final figure. The New Brunswick Tourist Bureau reports that 834,000 tourist vehicles entered the province in 1968 compared to 769,500 during 1967, an increase of 15%.

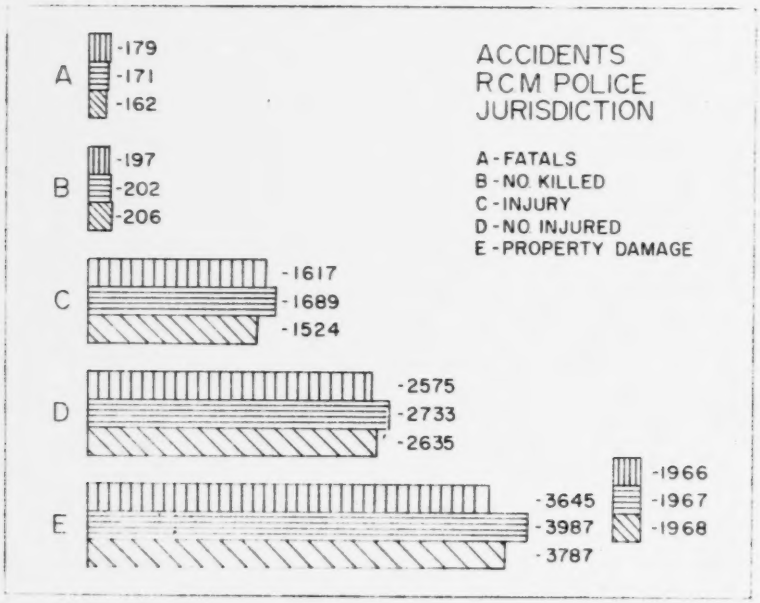
The increase in tourist traffic added considerably to the vehicular flow during the tourist season and yet the total accident rate showed a sharp decrease as compared to 1967.

It will be noted that there was a sharp decrease in the total number of accidents during 1968 and also a decrease in each of the three categories, namely, fatal, personal injury, and property damage accidents. Considering the increase in the number of vehicles registered, along with the increased tourist traffic, the overall picture is extremely favourable.

Our "unmarked car" patrols were again stepped up during 1968 and produced very favourable results. Members spent 21,904 hours on "unmarked car" patrols which resulted in 5,405 prosecutions, or a prosecution every 4.1 hours on patrol.

The following graphs present a picture of the accident problems upon our highways:





A Traffic Patrolman Training Course was again conducted in 1968 with twenty members of this Division attending. These members attained an average mark of 75.8%. This course enables members to be better equipped to be employed on Highway Traffic Duties and it is from these members that replacements and additions to our patrols are selected.

In addition, a Radar Speedmeter Training Course was held in which eight of our members were qualified to augment our field strength of radar operators. Also, one member from the Bathurst City Police, one from the Fredericton City Police, and one from the Newcastle Town Police attended. All participants were successful in their written examinations and practical demonstrations.

Records reveal that the major contributory causes of our motor vehicle accidents are:

(1) Inattention and carelessness (motorist and pedestrian);

(2) Excessive speed;

(3) Failure to yield right-of-way;

(4) Mechanical defects.

It is interesting to note that faulty brakes were again the major mechanical defect.

The statistics quoted in this submission deal only with areas of the province under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. Our Traffic Law Enforcement Program not only requires co-operation between Police Forces and the Provincial Government, but also the co-operation of the general public to achieve any degree of success in an attempt to improve the present accident rate and to guarantee safer travel for all on our highways.

Our Force has continued to expand the breath-alyzer program since its formation in 1965, and 1968 was no exception. It was indeed a busy year for our breath-alyzer operators as our statistics verify. A total of 629 tests were completed and 109 refusals to take the test were registered. This is in comparison to 440 tests and 35 refusals for 1967. Of the total tested (629), 12.7% were as a result of motor vehicle accidents.

Breathalyzer Statistics - 1968

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
TESTS CONDUCTED													
Bathurst	2	3	3	9	4	15	3	8	8	6	2	3	66
Campbellton	9	10	12	16	8	8	8	17	8	2	4	12	114
Edmundston	1	2	3	5	2	6	1	3	3	6	2	-	34
Fredericton	4	4	12	19	16	12	7	16	12	20	13	11	146
Moncton	5	4	7	11	6	9	13	5	12	7	5	17	101
Newcastle	2	3	8	9	7	8	5	10	12	5	4	8	81
Perth-Andover										1	3	5	9
Sackville										1	2	3	6
Saint John	2	12	5	8	7	8	5	3	7	2	3	3	65
Sussex													-
Tracadie											3	4	7
TOTALS	25	38	50	77	50	66	42	62	62	50	41	66	629
REFUSALS REGISTERED													
Bathurst			1			3		1					5
Campbellton	2	1		2	3	1	2	1	2		1	1	16
Edmundston				1				2				1	4
Fredericton	1	6	2	5	5	4		6	8	9	2	5	53
Moncton	1	2	2	1		2	2		1	3		1	15
Newcastle	2	1			1				2		2	1	9
Perth-Andover										1			1
Sackville												1	1
Saint John				1	1				1		1		4
Sussex										1			1
Tracadie													-
TOTALS	6	10	5	10	10	10	4	10	14	14	6	10	109

It may be noted from the following that only 2.22% of those tested were found to be under 0.10% blood alcohol. This chart also shows a breakdown of blood alcohol levels for those tested during 1968.

No. of Tests	Percentage of Total Tested	Blood Alcohol Level
14	2.22%	Under 0.10%
168	26.70%	0.10% to 0.15%
242	38.47%	0.16% to 0.20%
191	30.36%	0.21% to 0.30%
14	2.22%	Over 0.30%

Breath testing has become a very important aid, both to the Police in enforcement, and to the courts in assessing evidence as to impairment. Some of the 629 cases are still before the courts, however, as of January 31, 1969, 564 cases were successfully completed with the accused either entering a plea of guilty or being found guilty by the courts. Thirteen cases have been dismissed for various reasons which had no adverse reflection on breathalyzer evidence.

A breathalyzer training course was held at Moncton, N. B. during the period September 9 - 20, 1968 for personnel from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. We had nine successful candidates and breathalyzer units were put into operation at Perth, Sussex, Sackville, and Tracadie. We now have a total of 11 breathalyzer units at strategic points throughout the Province.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

The enforcement of the Liquor Control Act within the Province of New Brunswick is primarily the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This responsibility also includes areas with their own police forces, however, the general enforcement of the Act involving such cases as public intoxication, illegal possession, etc., still rests with these municipal forces. Cases of a more serious nature coming within the jurisdictional confines of other police forces are generally investigated by members of our Force. Under such circumstances, it has been our policy to maintain a suitable liaison with the Department concerned.

The enforcement of the Liquor Control Act and regulations in respect to licensed premises rests with Provincial Inspectors employed directly by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Commission. Cases of disorderly conduct and drunkenness would, of course, come under the jurisdiction of the police department in whose area the premises concerned are located.

One of our prime functions concerning the enforcement of this Act has been the curtailment of the illegal trafficking of liquor. In this area, the following statistics for the year 1968 are submitted in comparison to the year 1967.

Offences Concerning Illegal Sale and Keeping for Sale

	1967	1968
Prosecutions	131	140
Convictions	120	118
Cases Pending	4	7
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Or Otherwise Concluded	7	14

In promoting our efforts in this regard, a total of 41 persons known to be involved in the illegal sale of liquor had their liquor privileges suspended by way of Restriction Orders. The statistics for prosecution of offences involving restricted persons are as follows:

Prosecutions	24	21
Convictions	19	18
Cases Pending	1	3
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	4	11

The following figures indicate the cases involving offences of liquor not purchased from the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board:

	1968
Prosecutions	50
Convictions	50
Cases Pending	-
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	-

All other Liquor Control Act offences cleared by this Force, and including intoxication, illegal possession and consuming are as follows:

	1968
Prosecutions	6152
Convictions	6081
Cases Pending	68
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	150

Persons coming to our attention who are found to be abusing their liquor privileges through excessive drinking, thereby endangering their health and general well-being of their families resulted in 30 of these individuals being made the subject of Interdiction Orders.

To assist us in the curtailment of the illegal trafficking of liquor, 106 Orders of Prohibited Premises were made.

The liquor situation at present appears to be normal, and no serious problems concerning this aspect of our enforcement program can be foreseen in the immediate future.

OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

During the year 1968, considerable attention was again focused on the enforcement of the Salvage Dealers Licensing Act. In enforcing this Act, periodic checks are made of all salvage yards located throughout the province.

Our main duty in respect to the Gasoline Motive Fuel Tax Act remains centered on checking suspect vehicles operating illegally on the highways while using "tax exempt" gasoline, although Motor Vehicle Inspectors are essentially responsible for the enforcement of the Act and dealing with the wholesale and retail trade of gasoline and other motive fuels.

The role of our Force in respect to the enforcement of the Provincial Game Act is limited mainly to instances where assistance is requested by Forest Rangers in dealing with serious or suspected breaches of the Act. Cases encountered by our members on patrol are completely dealt with by our Force.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

There was no appreciable change in the policing carried out in this respect. The predominant offences encountered were those of parking violations.

NONCRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, etc.

In addition to violations of the statutes which are the responsibility of the R. C. M. Police to investigate, or for which assistance is rendered to other law enforcement agencies, our duties also consist of cases that are of a noncriminal nature. The majority of cases coming within this classification include:

(1) Strikes and Demonstrations;
(2) Assistance to Public - Noncriminal Matters;
(3) Missing Persons;
(4) Lost and Found Property;
(5) Mentally Disturbed and Deranged Persons;
(6) Weapon Permits;
(7) Firearm Registration;
(8) Noncriminal Investigations for Foreign Authorities;
(9) Instruction on Law Enforcement to other Police Forces;
(10) Security of Visiting VIP's;
(11) Highway Safety Education;
(12) Investigations for Provincial Authorities Concerning Applications for Dance Hall Licenses and Licenses to Operate Stock Car Tracks.

Another area in which our Force was very much involved concerned requests for assistance in locating persons travelling throughout the Province. In most instances the purpose of these requests was to have relatives informed of some urgent domestic matter. Similarly, a large number of requests were received for assistance in locating and returning juveniles who had left home against the wishes of their parents.

During the past year the assistance of our Force was provided freely to other police forces, both in the investigational field and in apprehending wanted persons.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

During 1968 a total of 225 deaths, not including highway fatalities were investigated by this Force in this Province. This represents an increase of twenty deaths over the previous year and a breakdown is as follows:

Classification	1967	1968
Natural Causes	92	102
Asphyxia	7	12
Fire	18	8
Hunting	2	5
Aeroplane Crash	4	-
Gunshot	7	7
Industrial	15	22
Electrocution	3	1
Drowning	23	35
Train	6	5
Exposure	2	7
Suicide	26	21

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

Revenue collected on behalf of the province is confined to Voluntary Penalties imposed under the Motor Vehicle Act, with the exception of the amount covered as Provincial Commissions under Race Track Detail activities. Funds collected are deposited and transmitted to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry by bank transfers bimonthly. The sum collected for the year 1968 amounted to $273,785.08, which is a substantial increase over 1967.

ADMINISTRATION

The total strength of the Division, including officers, is 420. Officers stationed in "J" Division during 1968 were: Chief Superintendent G. H. Ashley, Commanding Officer "J" Division; Superintendent W. G. Hurlow, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector G. J. Douglas, Division Duty Officer; Inspector J. P. J. P. Drapeau, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. E. Goodyear, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; and Sub-Inspector J. L. P. Mantha, Division Personnel Officer.

Changes in Commissioned Personnel

During 1968, Inspector M. S. X. Theriault, Division Personnel Officer was transferred to "C" Division, Montreal, and his position filled by Sub-Inspector J. L. P. Mantha, who was newly commissioned.

Presentation of Awards

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years' service and otherwise qualify for this award. During 1968 eight Long Service Medals were presented on appropriate occasions.

TRAINING PROGRAM

Our Force has undertaken a stepped-up program of In-Service and specialized training activities to provide general duty constables and specialized personnel of higher rank an opportunity to improve their skills and working performance. A Training N.C.O. has been assigned to this Province and is responsible for organizing and supervising training programs.

In essence, the overall program is designed to provide Detachment personnel with need-to-know instruction at regular intervals during their service. This process commences during a recruit's first six months of Detachment service, at which time he receives maximum supervision under controlled conditions. In-Service courses are of two weeks duration and geared to three levels of service. Group I includes men with 1½ to 3 years of service, Group II have 4 to 6 years service and Group III have 7 to 9 years service. In 1968, two courses were offered to Group I constables and one each to Groups II and III. Twelve "J" Division members attended each course.

The third major step in the training process is to provide supervisory training for first-line supervisors, which is synonymous with the rank of Corporal and the position of N.C.O. in charge of a Detachment. One such course was offered in 1968.

The following is a list of other specialized training which was given to selected personnel required to perform specialized duties:

Identification Course	- 11 members
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course	- 16 members
Communications Training	- 4 members
Police Service Dog Training	- 5 members
Breathalyzer Course	- 10 members
C.I.B. Course	- 8 members
Radar Course	- 8 members
Traffic Training	- 20 members
F.S.S. Training	- 2 members
University Training	- 3 members
S.I.T. Course	- 19 members
P.S. Course	- 12 members

RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLASSIFICATIONS

The Annual Rifle and Revolver Classifications were held in "J" Division in 1968 with 250 members participating in the Rifle Classification and 285 members taking part in the Revolver Course.

RECRUITS ENGAGED IN THE PROVINCE

Forty-one residents of New Brunswick were engaged as recruits during 1968 and posted to Training Divisions.

YOUTH PROGRAM

The resurgence of youth as observed throughout the world today, particularly on college campuses, is common. Such displays present real problems to those who are immediately concerned. Loss of life, injury, and property damage are directly visible. Just as important perhaps is the invisible demoralization and frustrations that ultimately result.

Unfortunately, it is suspected that the majority of the young people are being influenced by rebel factions. Their only impression of the Police, gained as a result of some riot, is that of steel-helmeted adversaries.

This situation dictates a growing need for all Police organizations to establish relations with schools or other institutions where young people can be contacted. It is our obligation to improve their image of a Policeman while they are still in formative years.

Members of "J" Division have not shirked their responsibility toward youth programmes. Although due to our commitments, no definite policy is followed, community work is always encouraged. At the present time within this Province members of this Force are participating in various recreational projects. The idea of "Democracy" rather than "Bureaucracy" in police activities appears preferable.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

During the past year build-for-lease quarters were occupied at Shediac and Tracadie. A picture of a typical build-for-lease unit follows.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The government and people of New Brunswick were graciously honoured by the visits of several distinguished personalities during the year 1968. It is perhaps remarkable that certain of these came from distant lands,

notably, Africa and Israel. As in the past, security arrangements by this Force, local police departments and other concerned agencies provided adequate and necessary precautionary measures in each instance. We are most pleased that no unfavourable incidents occurred.

The Governor General of Canada, His Excellency The Right Honourable Roland Michener arrived in the Province on June 17, 1968 for a three-day fishing excursion at the Rapid Water Salmon Fishing Club, Boiestown, N. B.

Their Excellencies, The Right Honourable Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener commenced their official tour of the Province at Fredericton on September 23, 1968, where they attended various functions, including a civic reception wherein local dignitaries were presented and the general public were greeted. Various points of interest were visited, including the Mactaquac Power Project, Lord Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Base Gagetown, and the University of New Brunswick.

Their Excellencies briefly visited the Saint John area and from there went to other parts of the Atlantic Region, returning to Moncton on October 5, 1968. While at Moncton a civic reception was held and points of interest visited included the University of Moncton.

Another distinguished personage, His Excellency Arieh Eshel, The Ambassador from Israel, arrived in Fredericton on June 9, 1968 to visit with local dignitaries and Provincial Government officials. Local points of interest were visited prior to the Ambassador's departure for Saint John and thence on to Nova Scotia.

The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Africa, Chief Leabua Jonathan, arrived in Fredericton on October 22, 1968 to meet with officials of the New Brunswick Legislature and be received by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier of New Brunswick. Local points of interest were visited, including Mactaquac and the Capital Co-operative Plant. Chief Jonathan's party on this occasion consisted of his wife, Mrs. Jonathan; His Excellency A. S. Mohale, High Commissioner for Lesotho to Canada, and Mrs. Mohale; the Minister of Finance; the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the First Secretary, High Commission of Lesotho.

CO-OPERATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The original structure of the Force since its organization in 1873 has undergone many changes and its manpower has multiplied manyfold. Members are proud of the Force's tradition and take pride in the role that it has played in the growth of our nation over the past century. To remain vital and effective in the present day environment means adaption to current needs and situations and in this the Force is striving to keep pace.

The Force has taken great strides forward in establishing a better coast-to-coast communications network, and facilities are being broadened to gather and disseminate information on a national level on organized crime. It naturally follows that "J" Division stands to benefit from the Force's progress in these and other areas and we become an integral part of a national police information center.

The daily routine brings our "J" Division Headquarters staff in frequent contact with many Departments of the Provincial Government. The day-to-day working relationship existing and the co-operation received from

departmental heads is acknowledged and appreciated. In the field of law enforcement, problems arise that must be discussed and resolved through a free exchange of information with those responsible for the administration of the various Provincial Statutes. Liaison is well established at this level. The interchange of information with other municipal forces in the Province is a policy encouraged on a continuing basis and it is vitally important that these channels of information remain open.

The news media, press, radio, TV, are quick to respond when their facilities are needed. Humanitarian requests such as locating lost or missing persons, notification of serious illness, injury or death are referred to this media for distribution and it is a service which is both an accommodation to the Force and to the public at large.

In the final analysis it is the people of New Brunswick who lend the greatest support to our efforts in the preservation of law and order. Personnel of the Division deal with countless citizens in the course of a year under varying circumstances and our continuing aim is fair play and equitable treatment for all. The Force has commitments in New Brunswick, Federally, Provincially, as well as in a number of Municipalities. The task of giving adequate attention to each sphere of responsibility is a challenge which requires foresight and dedication to duty by all our members who must enforce the law. Hopefully, as in the past, we can continue to maintain an acceptable standard of enforcement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. Ashley, C/Supt.,
Commanding "J" Division

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ. Employee Pd By Municipality	TOTALS
"J" DIV HQ, F'TON, N.B.	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	14	10	6	31			77
F'TON S/D HQ & SEC NCO			1			2		1			1			5
F'ton S/D Dog Section								1						1
F'ton S/D Highway Patrol							1	1	9					11
Chipman Detachment								1	1					2
Doaktown Detachment								1	1					2
Doaktown Highway Patrol									2					2
Edmundston Det.& Sec NCO							1	1	5		1			8
Edmundston Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Florenceville								1	4					5
Florenceville H.P.									2					2
Fredericton Detachment						1	2	1	16		1			21
Gagetown Detachment								1	1					2
Grand Falls Detachment								1	3					4
Grand Falls H.P.									2					2
Grand Harbour Detachment								1	1					2
Hampton Detachment								1	1					2
Hampton Highway Patrol									2					2
Minto Detachment								1	3					4
McAdam Detachment								1	1					2
Nashwaaksis Mun. Det.								1	4					5
Oromocto Town Det.							1	2	8					11
Perth-Andover Detachment								1	3	1				5
Plaster Rock Detachment								1	1					2
Saint John Detachment						1	1	3	13		4			22
Saint John H.P.							1		6					7
St. Andrews Town Det.								1	1					2
St. George Detachment								1	3					4
St. Leonard Detachment								1	1					2
St. Quentin Detachment								1	2					3
St. Stephen Detachment								1	2					3
St. Stephen H.P.								1	1					2
Sussex Detachment								1	3					4
Sussex Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Sussex Town Detachment								1	3					4
Woodstock Detachment								1	3					4
Woodstock Highway Patrol								1	3					4
ATTACHED - Marine Unit							1	1				2		4
TOTALS	1	1	2	1	1	8	15	49	125	7	38	2		250

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ. Employees Pd by Municipality	TOTALS
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	1	1	2	1	1	8	15	49	125	7	38	2		250
M'TON S/D HQ & SEC NCO			1			2	1	5	6	2	8			25
Moncton S/D Dog Sec									1					1
Moncton S/D H.P.							1	1	8					10
Moncton S/D G.I.S.							1		2					3
Bathurst Det. Sec NCO						1	1	1	7		1			11
Bathurst H.P.								1	3					4
Buctouche Detachment								1	3					4
Campbellton Detachment								1	4					5
Campbellton H.P.								1	2					3
Campbellton City Det.							1	1	9				1	12
Caraquet Detachment								1	1					2
Caraquet H.P.									2					2
Dalhousie Town Det.							1		5					6
Hillsborough Det.								1	1					2
Jacquet River Det.								1	3					4
Moncton Detachment							1	2	14		1			18
Neguac Detachment								1	1					2
Newcastle Detachment							1	1	5		1			8
Newcastle H.P.								1	5					6
Port Elgin Detachment								1	1					2
Petitcodiac Detachment								1	2					3
Richibucto Detachment								1	2					3
Richibucto H.P.								1	2					3
Sackville Detachment								1	2					3
Sackville H.P.								1	1					2
Shediac Detachment								1	4					5
Shediac Highway Patrol									1					1
Shippegan Detachment								1	2					3
Tracadie Detachment								1	2					3
Tracadie Mun. Det.									3					3
NON-CONTRACT SERVICES -														
Bank of Canada									1					1
NCIU							1							1
Race Track Detail								1	3					4
Services Section								1						1
ATTACHED - University Trn							1	2						3
ATTACHED - Training NCO							1							1
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN "J" DIV. ON DECEMBER 31, 1968	1	1	3	1	1	11	26	82	233	9	49	2	1	420

Distribution of Police Transport
"J" Division
At December 31, 1968

LOCATION	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Division Headquarters	8		3	1	1	1
Fredericton S/D HQ & Sec NCO	2		1			
Detachments						
Chipman	1					
Doaktown	1	1				
Edmundston & Sec NCO	4	2				1
Florenceville	2	1				
Fredericton	8	5			1	1
Gagetown	1					
Grand Falls	2	1				
Grand Harbour	1				1	2
Hampton	1	1				
McAdam	1				1	1
Minto	2				1	1
Oromocto Town	3					
Perth-Andover	2					
Plaster Rock	1					
St. Andrews Town	1					
St. George	2					
Saint John	8	3	1			
St. Leonard	1					
St. Quentin	1					
St. Stephen	2	1				
Sussex	2	2				
Sussex Town	1					
Woodstock	2	2				
TOTALS	60	19	5	1	5	7

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1968

LOCATION	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	60	19	5	1	5	7
Moncton S/D HQ & Sec NCO	4		3			
Detachments						
Bathurst & Sec NCO	4	2	1			
Buctouche	1					
Campbellton	2	2			1	1
Campbellton City	2		1			
Caraquet	1	1				
Chatham Town	2					
Dalhousie Town	2					
Hillsborough	1					
Jacquet River	2					
Moncton	6	6				
Neguac	1				1	1
Newcastle	3	3			1	1
Petitcodiac	2					
Port Elgin	1					
Richibucto	1	2				
Sackville	1	1				
Shediac	2	1			1	1
Shippegan	1					
Tracadie	2					
Tracadie Town	1					
TOTALS	102	37	10	1	9	11